

complements of SEQ ID NO:110; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and semen.

25. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:111 and complements of SEQ ID NO:111; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and semen.

27. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:115 and complements of SEQ ID NO:115; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and semen.

29. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:173-175, 177 and complements of SEQ ID NO:173-175 and 177; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and semen.

30. (Amended) The method of claim 29, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:173-175 and 177.

31. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:223 and complements of SEQ ID NO:223; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and semen.

33. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:224 and complements of SEQ ID NO:224; and